

Per year, in advance, \$2.00  
 Within the year, \$2.50  
 For six months, \$1.50  
 A failure to notify the Publisher of a wish to discontinue the paper at the end of an engagement, will be regarded as a wish to continue the paper.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The following prices for advertising have been agreed upon by the publishers of newspapers in this territory:  
 One square, one insertion, \$1.00  
 Subsequent insertions each, 25¢  
 One square 3 months, \$5.00  
 " 6 " 10.00  
 " 12 " 15.00  
 " 3 " 6.00  
 " 6 " 10.00  
 " 12 " 15.00  
 One-fourth column, three months, 15.00  
 " 6 " 25.00  
 " 12 " 35.00  
 One-half column three months, 18.00  
 " 6 " 30.00  
 " 12 " 45.00  
 One column, one insertion, 15.00  
 " 3 " 35.00  
 " 6 " 50.00  
 " 12 " 75.00  
 Business cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year, \$5.00  
 Legal advertisements, per square line, 3.00  
 Each subsequent insertion, per square line, 25¢  
 Divorce notices, not exceeding 20 lines, (in advance), 5.00  
 Advertisements for real estate, 2.00  
 Marriage notices, each, 5.00  
 Obituary notices, per 10 lines, 5.00  
 Local notices not exceeding 10 lines, 1.00  
 Tabular advertisements will be charged an increase of one-half double price.  
 W. C. GOULD, Publisher Herald.  
 Wm. MILLIKAN, Publisher Herald.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Judge of Fayette County Pleas Court.  
 —A. S. DICKER, of Highland County.  
 Probate Judge—S. B. YOUNG.  
 Prosecuting Attorney—J. B. PRIDDY.  
 Sheriff—JAMES STRATTON.  
 Clerk of Court—R. MILLIKAN.  
 Auditor—ALEX. McCANDLISH.  
 Treasurer—A. O. JOHNSON.  
 Recorder—Z. W. HENGLER.  
 Surveyor—JAMES CREAMER.  
 Coroner—H. LITZ.  
 Commissioners—Wm. H. JONES, ALLEN HENGLER, B. F. THOMAS.  
 UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE.  
 The following comprises the Union Central Committee of Fayette County.  
 Union—Capt. Allen Hengler, Curran Millikan and M. J. Williams.  
 Jefferson—Ethan Allen and S. W. Say.  
 PAINT—Thomas Lattimer.  
 MADISON—B. F. Thomas.  
 WATKINS—John H. Parrett.  
 PERRY—Jacob Schell.  
 CLEVELAND—Capt. Morris B. Rowe.  
 GREEN—Ethan Rowe.  
 JASPER—Ethan DeGroot.

SCHOOL EXAMINERS.

D. C. EASTMAN, H. H. ENGLISH, J. B. PRIDDY. The Board meets at Washington on the third Saturday of every month, also the first Saturday in April, May, August, September, October and November.

F. O. O. P.

Temple Lodge, No. 227, meets at Washington every Tuesday evening at eight o'clock on Court street, M. G. SCOTT, N. G. J. B. PRIDDY, V. G. ALLEN HENGLER, R. S. MILLIKAN, T.

F. & A. M.

Fayette Lodge, No. 107, of Free and Accepted Masons, meets on the first Wednesday evening after the full moon, and on the moon falls on Wednesday, on that evening. MILES GARDNER, W. M.; A. C. JOHNSON, S. W.; C. G. GARRIS, J. W.; JOHN MICKS, T. R.; B. H. MILLIKAN, Sec.; J. H. YOUNG, S. D.; W. P. CLEVELAND, J. D.; L. O. KAYNIE, Tyler.

I. O. G. T.

Ray of Hope Lodge, No. 222, meets every Monday evening at the Odd Fellows' Hall. J. SNIDER, W. G. T.; Jennie Logan, W. Y. T.; O. T. Emerson, W. C. T.; E. H. MILLIKAN, W. R. S.; Margaret A. Dink, W. A. S.; George C. Jenkins, W. F. S.; Jennie Wilson, W. T. A.; H. Snider, W. M.; Emma Cherry, W. D. A.; Lide McMillan, W. I. G.; George Brown, W. O. G.; Jesse Miskmore, W. R. H. S.; Jennie Millikan, W. L. H. S.; T. M. Utter, P. W. C. T.; J. B. Priddy, T. D.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. B. PRIDDY.

Attorney at Law AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Washington, Ohio.  
 Office in the Court House—up stairs.  
 Nov. 8th, 1866. 501st

M. J. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law.

Washington, Ohio, will promptly attend to all professional business entrusted to his care. Office on Court street, over Besant's Hardware store in rear of Fayette Co. Bank.

M. PAYVEY, Attorney at Law.

Washington, will attend to all professional business entrusted to his care. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office in the Court House—up stairs.

H. B. MAYNARD, Attorney at Law.

Washington, O. Office on Court street, over Henry Robinson's store.

T. M. GRAY, Attorney at Law.

Washington, O. Office over J. W. Gas. Kill's dry goods store.

B. BRIGGS & PALMER, Attorneys at Law.

Law, will practice in Fayette and adjoining counties. Office over Yeoman & Co.'s store, Washington, O. R. M. Briggs will regularly attend the Courts of Highland and Pickaway counties. Claims for Soldiers Back Pay and Bounty, promptly attended to. 19

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. FURTWÄNGLER, Jeweler.

dealer in and repairer of Watches, Clocks, &c., Washington, Ohio. 26

J. S. BERNMAN, dealer in Foreign and

Domestic Hardware, Iron, Nails, Window Glass, Rope, Wooden-ware, Stoves, &c., Court street, Washington, Ohio. 18

S. N. YEOMAN & CO. Foreign and

Domestic Dry Goods dealers, Court street, Washington, Ohio. 18

R. MILLIKAN, dealer in Books, Stationery, Wall and Window Paper, &c., Court street, Washington, Ohio. 14

E. & STIMSON, dealers in Groceries,

Provisions, Coal, and all kinds of and Produce, Washington, O. 14

SEWING MACHINE OIL

At J. S. BERNMAN.

# FAYETTE COUNTY HERALD.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, GENERAL NEWS AND HOME INTEREST.

TERMS: \$2.00 PER YEAR.

VOL. 9,

WASHINGTON, FAYETTE CO., O., THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1867.

NO. 27.

For the Herald.

THIRTIETH PSALM.

BY LILLIE LELFORD.

I will extol thee, O Lord,  
 For thou hast rais'd me up.  
 And hast not made my foes rejoice,  
 But filled with joy my cup.  
 O Lord, my God, I cried to thee  
 And thou hast heard my prayer,  
 For thou hast kept my soul alive  
 And from the wicked's snare.  
 Sing unto the Lord, ye souls,  
 Give thanks unto his name.  
 His anger was but a short time,  
 Then next his mercy came.  
 In my prosperity I said,  
 I never shall be moved.  
 Lord, by Thy favor Thou hast made  
 My mountain strength be proved.  
 Thou didst hide thy face from me,  
 And I was troubled great.  
 I cried to Thee, O Lord, my God,  
 And thou didst supplicate.  
 What profit is there in my blood?  
 Who can my moments soothe?  
 Shall the dust praise Thee, O God?  
 Shall it declare Thy truth?  
 Hear me, O Lord, and by my helps,  
 Thou hast taken from me sadness.  
 Cff my sackcloth thou hast put,  
 And girded me with gladness.  
 S. that my glory in the end,  
 May praise Thee as the giving;  
 O Lord, my God, I will give thanks,  
 Unto Thy name forever!  
 CHERRY HILL RESIDENCE, May 15.

[For the Herald.]

Turnpike Improvements in Fayette County.

EDITOR HERALD:—Your issue of May 16th, contains an article by M., criticising an article on the above subject that appeared in your issue of the 9th inst., in which he attempts to show that the assessment on the various roads, and especially on Washington, was just and equitable, and in strict accordance with the law on the subject, and for the purpose of giving force and color to his remarks, he assumes and affirms that the writer thereof maintained "that all lots and lands within two miles of the improvement, ought to be assessed for its construction irrespective of any benefit derived." Two quotations from that article will show that M. was in error on that point. The first sentence of that article reads as follows: "The great and vital point is the equitable adjustment of the assessment on the lots and lands to be benefited thereby." Another statement in the course of the article reads thus: "It follows that the plain intention of the law is that the lands within those limits, (viz: the two miles mentioned), should be taxed for the road petitioned for, according to the benefit derived from the improvement."—On that point I might say without exaggeration, that M. has been barking at the wrong tree; for we both agree that all the lots and lands within the prescribed limits are benefited, ought to be assessed, and none others. But I deny the right of the viewers or any one else to strike an arbitrary division line between any 2 roads within that limit, so as to ignore and leave out of the estimate without actual view, one fourth or one half the territory embraced in the petition. The law is based upon the theory that the majority shall rule, especially when the people are to be so heavily taxed, and assumes that all land owners within that limit, ought to be taxed, according to the benefit they may derive from the improvement. The principle of dividing the territory between any two State or County roads that run parallel or in the same general direction, was attempted to be engrafted into the law of 1867, and was intentionally struck out, as being upon the whole, oppressive and impracticable and calculated to defeat all road improvements under the law, and the limits of two miles was substituted as in the law of 1866. And whether the surveyor prepare a map showing a division line between the road sought to be improved and some other road, or not; the first viewers on a road ought to comply with the law, and point out every lot, or land, within the limit of two miles, that in their opinion will be benefited and ought to be assessed, without any regard to any arbitrary division line between such roads.

The last Legislature rejected that theory in the passage of the present law. I think M. has traveled out of his way in parading the names of the assessors on the different roads; we are willing to admit that they are all honorable men of judgment, but still, men liable to err, according to the presumption of the law, even, which provides for the correction of their errors, by subjecting their work to the scrutiny of the taxpayers. And when we consider that the law is, comparatively speaking, a novelty in our legislation, and that many of our lawyers were unprepared last year to advance a reliable opinion as to its working, it is no wonder if some

of our farmers may err in its practical application; neither is it any reflection upon their honesty or capacity to point it out when it occurs; all sensible men will regard it as an error of judgment, and seek its correction according to law.—M. says that the people of Washington have made no complaint, nor in any way tried to shirk out, by pleading poverty, and that they can't stand the amount of tax necessary for six roads, &c.; in that particular I will have to state, out of charity, that M's memory is a little faulty. Now for the facts: When the viewers and surveyors were appointed on the Columbus road, they took the law as their guide, and pointed out and reported all the lots and lands within two miles of every portion of the road within the county, that in their opinion were benefited and ought to be assessed, and that embraced nearly, if not all the lots and lands within that limit, and it now stands on the record, or ought to stand there, as the report of those viewers; and upon that report the improvement was ordered by the County Commissioners, and when once ordered, no one had a right to charge it; the road was sold and assessors were appointed, whose sole and only business was to apportion the estimated expense on the lots and lands pointed out, or listed by the first viewers according to the benefit derived. They also, at first, took the law for their guide, and apportioned the assessment, or estimated expense of the road on those lots and lands, according to the list furnished by the first viewers, including a radius of two miles from the terminus at the corporation of Washington; their assessment was returned to the Auditor, and the citizens of Washington inspected it, and found that their lots and lands were not assessed in accordance with their views.

At the next meeting of the Commissioners, some of the leading citizens of that village appeared before the board and protested, and argued that their quota or assessment was too high, and besides that the County Commissioners had no right to assess the property within the Corporation, at all, and consequently they ought not to be taxed for the improvement, although every one of them had signed the petition for it. To which it was replied by one of the Commissioners, that if Washington could not be taxed or assessed, then Bloomingburg and Jeffersonville would be exempt also, for they were corporations as well as Washington; but that if Washington, after signing these petitions, meant to shirk out from paying its fair quota to help build these roads, it would be best to let the people know it at the start. In that event it was more than likely that the people in the country would knock them all higher than a kite. But that he thought there was a slight error in the calculations of the assessment on Washington, inasmuch as they had made the assessment on Washington for the benefit of the Columbus road without any regard to the probable continuation of the road through Washington, and that the more equitable mode would be to regard them as through roads, and assess Washington the same per centage for the one through road that is assessed on the property along the balance of the road; then Washington would pay for each end of the road half of that percentage. Thus if the real estate along the road pays five per cent. on its valuation, then Washington would pay two and a half per cent. for each end of the road, and out of that he said he would have no objection to deduct the average cost of the improvement through the corporation—say one mile, or whatever it might be. Thus the real estate duplicate of Washington is \$232,550, which, at five per cent. equals \$11,627.50, out of which deduct \$3000, the cost of one mile of the improvement in the corporation, and it leaves \$8,627.50 to be divided between both ends of the road, which would leave \$4,313.75 for each end of the road.

Thereupon one of the parties, who was a leading business man in Washington, sprang to his feet and said: "I see your views are not so unreasonable, after all. Put the roads through, anyhow; we want the roads. I am willing to pay my share to help build them; I don't care what the expense may be.—Build the roads, anyhow."

Thereupon the whole company departed, apparently satisfied with that explanation, and I might add that the people in the county would also be satisfied with an assessment on that basis, which to all candid minds, after mature deliberation, will appear fair and equitable, and which I am satisfied that the honest judgment of M. himself, notwithstanding his special pleading in favor of the \$1,200 tax on Washington for the benefit of each road, approves as being much nearer the right thing. It seems strange to the people in the county that the farms along the roads and the town properties in the villages of Jeffersonville, West Lancaster and Bloomingburg should be deemed to be benefited to the tune of nine per cent. on their duplicate valuation by the improvement on one road only, while the property or real estate of Washington is benefited only to the extent of one half of one per cent. on its duplicate valuation.

Country Roads.

BY JUDGE FRENCH OF MASS.

Reader, did you ever work out your highway tax? If you have done so, and were not a farmer or laborer, but went out on notice from the district Surveyor, from your store or office, partly for a frolic and partly to pay your tax easily, you know how much valuable service the town received from your labor. All the boys in the village were there; every old man who had strength enough to stand up by leaning on his hoe, was there; the soft handed shoemaker, the tailor, and perhaps the lawyer and the minister all were ready at eight o'clock, a. m., to "mend the roads." The Surveyor, elected probably because he wanted to repair the road that leads through his neighborhood, and not because he knows anything about road-making, is at hand with all the oxen and steers in his district, with their owners for drivers, and the town plow made for the purpose to plow nearer to fences, is ready.

After a short caucus of Surveyor and teamsters, the plow is set into the gutter, and with three or four boys on the beam, the whole crowd screaming, and the drivers applying the goadstick, the furrow is turned and a space some ten feet wide is plowed by back-furrowing into a ridge. Then this material, consisting of oads, and the sandy wash of the road, of clay or loamy soil is pitched with forks and shovels into the pathway, the hoes carefully leveling it into the rut, and always rounding it up as much as possible to shed rain, and so the road is mended. Any traveler that way for the next month, avoids the patch if possible, as the place is always the worst of the road for some weeks. Sometimes a substance called gravel is found by cutting down a side of some sand hill, and a few loads of this, which is often a hard pan, which, being half clay, will always be either mud or dust, are applied on top of the compost from the road side ditch. And so the day goes on; the men tell stories, the boys play pranks, and all have a good time generally.

The prices paid for labor is fixed at the highest rate, and every man has, by law, a right to work out his tax by his personal labor at the prescribed rate, and every man having a working beast and cart claims to have them work also, and be allowed the full time.

Everybody knows that the amt of money thus nominally expended is not worth one half what it would be, if expended under the direction of a skillful road maker, with the money all in hand, at liberty to pay it out as he pleased.

A NEW SYSTEM NEEDED.

The first thing to be done is to adopt the plan of raising the money for repair roads, and putting it, to the hands of a single agent who shall be responsible that all the highways of the town shall be at times safe, and in as good repair as possible. Oxen and horses and carts, and all the implements required in summer and winter, should be put in his charge and he should hire by the year or the month or day as he finds to be the most convenient and profitable, as many men as are necessary for his work. In this way we have first, a competent agent, or at least an agent who may be soon educated for his business; secondly, a corps of laborers who can work at the time the repairs are needed, who can repair the damage by freshets or heavy showers in summer, and at once break out the snow paths in winter. A little in filling a hole, in turning water from a road that has been washed out, may save ten times the labor it costs, and seasonal removal of round, loose stones from the surface, or digging out fast stones from the path, may save many an accident, and the constant discomfort of travellers.

DRAINAGE OF ROADS.

It is impossible, without a floating bridge, to make a permanently good road on a wet foundation. MacAdam, the inventor of Macadamized roads, used to say that he cared not what material was the foundation of a road, provided it was dry. The great fault of road-making is the want of drainage at the bottom.—Take a tight eask and fill it with any earth, sand, clay, loam, or even gravel, then pour in as much water as it will hold; then take a wooden rammer and attempt to beat the mass solid, and the more you beat it, the softer it becomes; you would not expect to make a hard shell on top, by such means. So it is with a road, through a swampy or springy place; the water is at the bottom, and by attraction works up and keeps the surface wet, and no amount of gravel or of rolling can form a hard track above it. It is not the water which falls directly upon the road that does the greatest harm, for this may be easily disposed of, although with a wet foundation, the rain increases the difficulty, there being no passage for it downward, as there is in a soil which is underdrained.

Triumphal Progress of J. Davis from Fortress Monroe to Richmond.

From the Toledo Blade.

THE "SPOTSWOOD," RICHMOND, VA., May 13, 1867.

In casting a retrospective glance backward over the pathway of the past, I find many mistakes which I have made. I haven't allowed myself the most of opportunities—I have doubted when doubt was a crime, and I have stood shivering on the brink and feared to launch away, when on the other side of Jordan was perdition. Our forefathers isn't all that good as our hind-sites. The great error of my life was in not plunging headlong into the war as a Confederate Major General, distinguishing myself for heroism to Federal prisoners, and being at the close of the fratricidal struggle, embraced and embraced a long-lost brother by the Northern people (letting me kill fat calves for me) and by course being the object of sympathy as a martyr by the Southern people. In this situation a man has two strings to his bow. He brings to his support the two extremes. He fetches together Morris Greely from one side and General Boregard from the other—they embrace, and stand in onto both their shoulders, he has wuz may be called a soft thing wuz it.

I wuz led into these train wuz recollections by the experience I had with our sainted chief Jefferson Davis. I wuz sent hither by the President to see that everything wuz done for the comfort of the illustrious man that could be done on the occasion of his contemplated trip to Richmond. Partikularly I wuz charged to see that everything calculated to jar onto his sensitive feelings be removed—everything which wuz too good wuz his sense wuz heard in, seen or smelled.

The grate man had consented to go. He had bin, he felt, illegally deprived of his liberty—unconstitutionally in fact—and if he should consult his own feelings he wud refuse, but to forgive wuz divine. Verin these recollections in the live wuz an apology he wuz doing.

The day had arrived. The steamer wuz at the Fortress carefully prepared to receive its illustrious burden. It had been thoroughly cleaned and fumigated, the cabins had bin nootly furnished, and special alterations made for the President and party. There wuz Yoonited States officers and soldiers aboard, but out of respect for the feelings of their illustrious "prisoner," ez he is technically called, they kept themselves carefully out of his site, that the color of their uniforms might not awaken unpleasant reflections. So perfect wuz the arrangements that the rules of the boat wuz originally bloo, wuz kivered with gray cloth, and the eagle glittered on the craft wuz saved off. This wuz suggested by a eminent Conservative of New York, who he had a large Southern trade which he didn't prejudis by his course dooin the war. The ladies' cabin wuz originally assigned to the party, but a female passenger had no more regard for the comfort of the martyr than to die on the passage, an they were deprived of it. The Conservative merchant insisted that the corpse be clucked overboard, but Mr. Davis, with a magnanimity which wuz all characteristic of him, refused. "No," said he, "let her rest there. I kin endure the inconvenience, so long as it is. It is but one more attempt to break my spirit."

All the way up there wuz the most tetchin reverence shown him. At every landin the people were assembled to greet him, which he acknowledged with a condensation I never saw off the stage. He conversed but little on the passage up. Ez the boat wuz a sweepin majestically past pints made historie by the events of the great struggle, his eye wuz brightened, ez they wuz sich pints ez a Confederate took pride in, and dim with tears of they wuz pints at which their had bin reverses.

The most considit preparations had bin made for his rescephment. There wuz no frons onto him; the only guards in site wuz them which wuz detailed to keep the crowd from annoyin him; and a carriage wuz in readiness, into which we seated ourselves, and wuz driven off at a dignified pace to that resort of the aristocracy of Virginia, the Spotswood. Here more considerashen wuz shown. Mr. Davis being averse to walkin up stairs, a suit of rooms had bin prepared for him on the first floor, and the presence of Gen. Burton, of the Federal army, being obnoxious, he was assigned by the Ex-President a room at the further end of the corridor. His nerves being very sensitive, heavy mattin wuz laid down in all the halls, and the servants wuz the house wuz directed to wear list slippers and to walk on their tip toes.

I wuz invited to his room and wuz favored with a few minutes conversation with the first of Americans. Glancin out of the window his fine, soft gray eye rested on the roof of Libby. "Lies! lies!" sed he angrily.

NASBY.

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Wat spash lies hev you reference to?" askt I.

"Then wuz wuz publish in the scurrilous reports of the Committees of a unconstituted Congress regarding the treatment of prisoners in Libby. They asserted that the officers died becoz they had bin infected by two for sleepin, washin, cookin and eatin. They had that space, and wat more wuz necessary? Why give 'em room to cook when they hadn't anything to cook?—Wherefore room to eat if they hadn't anything to eat? No, it's false. It wuzn't the crowdin that predoost the mortality."

Only wuzn't wuz his buzzum writing and that the Government wud not prevent. He wuz a standin at the window, gazin out upon Richmond, his mind revertin to the time when it wuz the Capital of his Confederacy, when a procession passed, with music, and flags and banners. With a shriek of anguish he buried his head in the curtains and wopt aloud. I rusht to the window. It wuz ez I feared. Ffiln slowly by wuz a percession of niggers who had past that way perposely. "Merciful Heaven!" sed he, "hez it come to this?" and he wuz very reserved and deprest the balance of the day.

The next day the President wuz taken to the Court. Ez he entered the room and glanced proudly over the awence, it wud hev bin very difficult to hev decided whether he was a goin to try the Court or the Court him. But repressin himself he took his seat. Technicallistide wuz displayed in the Court room for his c'm'to. A crack in the window casin let in a draft of cold air; he shuddered and a shudder run thru the entire assemblage.—The shudder of the Conservative merchant from New York wuz too truly artistic. Cotton wuz called for, when the Conservative merchant's wife of one of our ber buzzams and stut the aperturer. Wuz her ever more technicallistide? The President wopt ez he beheld it. On ascertaining the temperature which best suited his system, a thermometer wuz brot, and the room wuz kept at that precise degree.

There wuz some tridin legal formalities gone through with, and the President's counsel made a motion that he be admitted to bail. There wuz a stir in the Court. "Make it a million," sed one, "so that the craven North shal see how we kin take keer in them we love!" but Judge Underwood fixed it at \$100,000, and, brick ez bees, Schell, a New York Democrat, several Richmond Democrats and Morris Greely stopt forward and signed it.

Never shall I forget the shout that assailed ez Morris wuz a signin his name.

"Three cheers for Jeff son Greely and Morris Davis—one and inseparable, now and forever!" should one enthusiastic confidit.

"Immortality is yours!" sed another, sezcin him by the hand cordly. "Jeff son Davis is the big dog of the age, and you, my dear sir, are now the tin kiddie to his tale. Wat joy! Wat happiness!" When postivity speaks up, nut, they'll speak up too!

Accordint restrain myself no more. Bastin into tears I fell onto Greely's buzzum and we embraced. Ez he hadn't his spectacles on he sposed it wuz Davis himself, and he bustid into tears also, and there wuz win uv the most strikin tableaux ever exhibited. I got away before he discovered his mistake.

Here wuz the endin uv our troubles—the consummashen uv our hopes. Davis wuz free! The pent up emotions uv the people found vent. Ez he stopt into the street the people crowded to the carriage wuz contained in, and rent the air with cheers. We reacht the hotel, and after embracin his wife, a season uv religious exercises wuz held. The clergyman who had excoosive charge of Davis' piety dooin the war, wuz present, and offered a prayer. He prayed fervently that the Lord wud forgive the people of the North for the wrong they had done our sainted head, that he wud forgive, if possible, the late head of the Federal Government who had opposed him and the glorious coz, and of Divine mercy could stretch so far that he wud forgive the Colonel uv Michigan cavalry which had hunted down the Saint who wuz now in our midst, and made uv him a captive. He prayed for forgiveness for the reckless men of the North who invaded Virginy; for the noosepaper conductors who had abused him who is now with us, and particularly Morris Greely, who had this day in some measure atoned for his previous wickedness. He prayed that the blessing of Heaven might rest, first, upon the city of Richmond, then upon the balance uv Virginy, and afterward upon the rest of the Southern States, and he wound up with a fervent appeal that the Ethiopians, which coolant change their skins, might see the error of their ways and return to their normal condition.

After this the President received his friends.

I am not permitted to give more uv the President's plans than this: He will remain in seclusion, and will take no part water in politics, until after his final acquittal in November. He don't feel at liberty to take hold of the Government so long ez thar is even a technick charge agin him. Our friends in the Northern States, who expected him to take the stump in their behalf this fall, will be disappointed.

I return to-morrow to Kentucky.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M., (Wich is Postmaster), and Professor in the Ham